

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

#### THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870.  
It is certain that the new Ministry will be announced day after to-morrow. The Journal Official has not yet published a list of the appointments, but *La Liberte*, the organ of M. Ollivier, states to-day that the Ministry is constituted, and publishes the following as the announcement which will be officially promulgated on Monday:

Minister of Justice, M. Emile Ollivier.  
Minister of the Interior, M. Chevalier de Valdomme.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. le Duc de Broglie.  
Minister of Commerce, M. le Duc de Broglie.  
Minister of Public Works, M. Maurice Richard.

MM. Magne, Bourbeau, Chassoloup-Labat, Lebeuf, and Rignault de Grenouilly will retain their positions.  
M. Berthemy, the French Envoy at Washington, declined the portfolio of the Interior on account of his deficiency in oratory. Of the Ministry as thus given by *La Liberte*, four of the members are Senators and six are members of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Gandin, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was formerly a Minister Plenipotentiary and also Counselor of State. Chevalier de Valdomme, Minister of the Interior, was Second Vice-President of the Corps Legislatif. All the others are well known in political circles. It is stated that the Emperor signed the decree confirming the new Ministry last night.

### THE IMPERIAL RECEPTION.

To-day the Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps. In answer to the usual address, he returned his thanks and said that the presence of all the foreign representatives was a proof of the friendly relations existing between their respective Governments and France. He then conversed freely with the chiefs of the various legations.

### SPAIN.

#### THE DUKE OF MONTPEISIER AND THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870.  
The *Imparcial*, referring to a recently-circulated contradiction of the report that the partisans of the Duke of Montpensier and the Prince of Asturias were working in conjunction, asserts that the denial is only applicable to certain persons, and not to the entire party. The reception of a note from the United States Government, threatening recognition of Cuba, is officially denied.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS DISCUSSION.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870.  
The *Spectator*, commenting on recent diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, says the notes of Mr. Fish are improvements on Mr. Seward's. His dispatches contain no bombast or bombast. Yet there is too much undignified and sentimental complaint, instead of close adherence to legal questions. The American case on the Alabama question is a strong one, and one in which all maritime Powers are deeply interested, but Mr. Fish does not do it justice. The *Saturday Review*, referring to the Alabama dispute, says the Americans uniformly assume that a blockaded port is no port, yet they properly decline to interfere with their vessels running into blockaded ports of Cuba.

### COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

The *Times* gravely predicts a prosperous commercial year, because midway between the troubles of 1869 and the period when a new inflation is sure, new American schemes are excluded from European markets by the action of the Judiciary and Legislature of New-York regarding Erie. Federal securities will lose their demand in Europe because of their advanced price.

### THE FRENCH CABLE—THE PEABODY HOSPITAL.

The Paris correspondent of *The Globe*, commenting on the official denial of the censorship over the French Cable, says all telegrams are received by the Minister of the Interior.

### THE PEABODY TRUSTEES HAVE PURCHASED THE HOSPITAL IN BLACKFRIARS-ROAD AS A SITE FOR A MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

### EGYPT.

#### LEAVING THE CANAL—EGYPTIAN MISERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
CAIRO, Nov. 29.—Since the night of the ball Cairo has been a literary workshop, where some hundreds of journalists have completed their histories of the canal inauguration. It was not till that had been done that many of us were at liberty to begin sight-seeing, and almost as soon as that was begun it had to be given up because it was time to go home. So great was the throng of guests and visitors that the streets of the city looked more European than Eastern. The Frank costumes were more numerous than the Oriental, and the city was no longer the true Cairo. I, for one, was not sorry to shut myself up for some days, and when I came out of my shell yesterday, it was a pleasure to find matters mended. There were glimpses of old Egypt just dawning out of the black-gray cloud that had covered it. The visitors had seen the sights and were hurrying away, the Viceroys nothing loth, I think, to see some of them go. The doorways of the hotels began to be placarded with notices that such and such steamers were at the disposal of the Khedive's guests, and with more or less readiness they abandoned Cairo for Alexandria. The great people have long been gone. I fear I have not given to the Emperors and Princesses as much attention as belonged to them, nor registered their movements very minutely. It is too late to repair that fault. The truth is, I cared much about the canal, and little about the persons who lent the splendor of their titles and retinues to its opening, and so I missed the chance of embroidering your columns with many fine names, and much gossip about costumes and common-place festivities. It is more to my regret that I shall have little to say about Egypt. I leave Cairo to-morrow, having spent but a day and a half in the City since the days became free to me. I shall leave Egypt having seen little more—the isthmus, of course, excepted—from the streets of its capital and the Pyramids. The unwearied generosity of the Viceroy has first catered to me on a voyage up the Nile to the first cataract, going and returning in a steamer, and accomplishing in three weeks what used to take six or seven or more. It is a little vexing to decline such an offer as that; all the more that I have no expectation of seeing Egypt again when once I have left it. But if I had the time for the Nile, which I have not, I believe I should still decline; and for the same reason which assures me that I shall never return. While the ceremonies of inauguration lasted, while there was the canal absorbing every thought, one had no moment to look at Egypt. Incessant excitements met us, and hurried us along, and gave us no taste of that repose which a traveler courts on coming to the East. The spell of the old enchantment was dissolved, and a more potent magic ruled, who, in place of lulling us to sleep, harassed us with new allurements keener than the busy life of Europe offered. But he wrought for the pleasure of his master, and when the Khedive bade him cease his work the geni that have swayed the minds of dwellers in the East for countless centuries came back to power. And their first act was to open the eyes of those who had not fled before them, so that they might see what the land and the people were like. It was my first glimpse of that life which fixed my resolve to leave Egypt at once and return to my never.

For Egypt is inexcessibly painful. Another Eastern country may be equally so, or more so; I know none of them. But in Egypt I saw for the first time a misery among the people that I could not endure. Heaven knows there is enough of it in Europe. A man need not leave London to find it; nor can he escape it in any city nor country. I had seen Ireland—you know what that is; I had seen French

villages, where men and women work 16 hours a day on two meals of boiled greens; I had spent three months in Spain, the most wretched country of Europe, and counted one afternoon in the main street of Madrid, half a mile long, a hundred and forty-seven horrible beggars. But in Egypt it is obtrusive and oppressive, and at last intolerable. When I had taken one walk through certain quarters of Cairo, and had passed through Bonlak and Ghizeh on my way to the Pyramids, I had seen more than enough. Egypt is a country which has a past and a future. The Egypt of to-day is filled with horrors. She has had great rulers; Mehmet Ali was one. Said Pacha, who yielded the isthmus to Lesseps, was perhaps another. Ismail-Pacha is known for a man of wide views, imbued with European ideas, as merciful to his people as circumstances allow him to be. But he cannot make Egypt new in a day, and I suppose he dare not even attempt what we should call a social reform. Till you have seen Egypt, you have no conception of what poverty is; the poverty which weighs not on individuals as a consequence of idleness or misfortune or want of work, but the poverty which is the heritage of a whole race of patient, industrious men and women. About's book on the Fellah, means to give the hopeful side—a book written, they say, at the Viceroy's request, and paid for with the Viceroy's money. Well, about has not told the half nor the tenth of what any man may see in Egypt in a week, yet what he reveals unconsciously is the truest part of his story, and shows you at every step that unhappy Egypt which it was his business half to conceal and half to gild with the bright hopes that the Khedive has for his country in the future. A man may well try to believe what so energetic a ruler believes, but with all the faith in the world you will shrink from the sight of the actual Egypt. I would give something to forget what I saw—to forget, for instance, the swarms of children suffering, as almost every one does, from an ophthalmia that makes them the prey of clustering and festering flies.

Among so many guests it would be strange if there were not some impostors. I am sorry to have to say that there was one who used the name of THE TRIBUNE as a pretext for soliciting an invitation. A Mr. E. Heppel Hall applied to me in London for the post of correspondent at Suez, and was refused. After being refused, he went over to Paris, and made his way into the office of the agent of the Khedive, Narabay Bey. He stated to him that he was the representative of THE TRIBUNE, but had unluckily lost his invitation, and asked for another. The Bey, who is the most courteous of men, told Mr. Heppel Hall that nothing would be easier if he would take the trouble to identify himself through his Consul, or in any way authenticate his application. As that was precisely what Mr. Heppel Hall could not do, his attempt failed. He may like to know that I heard this account from the gentleman who happened to be in the office of the Bey at the time, and who, seeing that Mr. Heppel Hall could not make himself understood in French, was good natured enough to act as interpreter between him and the Bey. This gentleman is an officer in the British army, and we were fellow-passengers on the Guineen from Marseilles to Alexandria, so that the story inevitably came out. Afterward Mr. Heppel Hall turned up in Egypt, professing to be the correspondent of *The New-York Times*—a post for which he told me in London he had unsuccessfully applied. I hear that he presented himself to Mr. Hale, American Consul in Alexandria, claiming, I know not how many, favors in this character, but Mr. Hale had already seen representatives of that paper, with the credentials of its editor. It does not specially concern us whether his claim to represent another journal was true or false; but for security in the future it seems necessary to make it clear, that THE TRIBUNE is not in any way responsible for Mr. Heppel Hall.

### ITALY.

FLORENCE, Nov. 27.—Ten days have passed since Parliament reopened, and we are still without a ministry. With the exception of the election of the Speaker and Presidential Committee, and the various Commissions the House has done nothing worth recording. The overthrow of the Menabrea Cabinet, effected by a coalition of Radicals and Moderates, where the only point in common was ostentation of the *cosmopolita*, if it had cleared the ground of much that was ruinous, has done little toward reconstruction. For two years, Menabrea, Digny & Co., have lived and reigned with the aid of divers colleagues selected from all the factions of the Chamber, save the extreme left; hence all these parties find themselves in a state of decomposition. Finding all the polite hints more or less broad addressed to the Ministers throughout these two years made no impression, the Radicals, more prudent than their wont, entered into negotiations with the members of the two centers—i. e., moderate Liberals and liberal Moderates, to effect the downfall of the Cabinet. Instead of choosing a candidate from their own ranks for the office of President, they fixed upon M. Lanza, the successful candidate of the right in 1868, who resigned his post on purpose to combat the financial schemes of Cambray Digny, and especially his tobacco contract. The King's illness, and the fact that he was represented by a royal commission, composed of the Senators, De Amadori, Cibrario, Durbouque, Conforte and Vigiani gave them a chance of expressing their sentiments clearly and unanimously. In vain Sig. Vigiani, Keeper of the Seals, depicted the necessity of a new Ministry, and the necessity of affection which his illness had called forth—dead silence—nor did the announcement that Providence had given a son to the house of Savoy and a prince to Italy meet the indifference of the Chamber. The bill for the election of the bishops of Italy full freedom to allow the Council of the Vatican his Majesty would preserve intact the right of his kingdom and his own dignity, elicited no response. Even the substitution of the Duke of Salaparuta, chosen by the right, for the Duke of Salaparuta, chosen by the left, elicited no response. The determination to reject even good news, if communicated by the men in power, was so general, that the Chamber, after a long and fruitless session, was adjourned for a week. The determination to reject even good news, if communicated by the men in power, was so general, that the Chamber, after a long and fruitless session, was adjourned for a week.

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### THE NEW PREMIER—KING VICTOR—THE LOBBIA CASE.

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Germany, but will greatly strengthen the influence of Count Bismarck.

The committee on the budget of the Chamber of Deputies have, by a vote of 17 against 13, agreed to a report on the budget of the Ministry of Finance, which in every way meets the approbation of that minister. The object of his plan was twofold—to give to the national debt a definite form, and to place it under the control of the Government, and at the same time to provide for covering the deficit for 1870. The Prussian national debt-bearing interest, at the beginning of 1870, will amount to 24,000,000 thalers, and is divided into not less than 11 classes, each with special conditions and a prescribed mode of redemption; and the interest ranges from three to five per cent; the loans contracted during the last five years were issued at the highest rate of interest and at a considerable discount. For the year 1870 the amount to be redeemed is 8,000,000 thalers, more than two per cent of the entire debt, but for the same year a deficit of 5,400,000 thalers, consequently if the Government were not under the obligation to redeem that amount the debt would have an excess of more than three millions of thalers over a possible increase of revenue by the means proposed to convert the debt into a consolidated *rente*, and, as a beginning, he proposed the conversion of the entire debt of Prussia under the former boundary, and the bonds of the same to be redeemed at 100 per cent, amounting to 120,468,375 thalers, and at 4 per cent amounting to 52,907,800 thalers, in all 236,436,175 thalers into a *rente* at 44 per cent interest; those bonds bearing interest at four per cent were to be exchanged for the new ones, and the result of this conversion would be a debt of 217,551,000 thalers with interest at 44 per cent. In order to induce the holders to exchange the old bonds for the new ones, the Government proposed to give to the holders of the old bonds, at the most to one per cent of the consolidated debt, and new bonds were to be issued to cover that amount. An extension of this plan to other countries, especially the United States, was proposed, and, in fact, the Government proposed to give to the holders of the old bonds, at the most to one per cent of the consolidated debt, and new bonds were to be issued to cover that amount. An extension of this plan to other countries, especially the United States, was proposed, and, in fact, the Government proposed to give to the holders of the old bonds, at the most to one per cent of the consolidated debt, and new bonds were to be issued to cover that amount. 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